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ABSTRACT

This report provides the status of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's activities on behalf of runaway youth and their families as of March 31, 1976. The report is divided into four major sections including background information, discussion of projects supported by the various offices and agencies of the Department, preliminary analysis, and preliminary conclusions based on the information reviewed to date. A listing of offices and agencies of the Department supporting runaway youth projects, a listing of projects supported under the Runaway Youth Act, summaries of individual runaway youth projects, and a bibliography of materials developed by the projects are provided in the appendices. (Author)

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RUNAWAY YOUTH:

A STATUS REPORT and
SUMMARY OF PROJECTS

April/March 31, 1976

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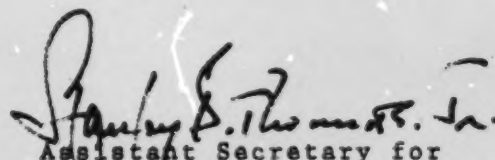
Prepared by the
Intra-Departmental Committee on Runaway Youth
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

FOREWORD

In the latter part of 1973, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare established an Intra-Departmental Committee on Runaway Youth in response to growing national awareness and concern about the problems of runaway youth. In 1974, the Department initiated a coordinated effort involving numerous activities which required participation and cooperation, through the Intra-Departmental Committee, of several agencies and offices.

This report describes these Departmental activities on behalf of runaway youth and their families and summarizes the information that has been generated, as of March 31, 1976. These projects have addressed such issues as who runaway youth are, why they leave home, what happens to them, what community programs serve them, and what services can effectively meet their needs.

Member agencies and representatives of the Intra-Departmental Committee on Runaway Youth are to be commended for the outstanding manner in which they have cooperated to foster the development of the projects described in this document. I am personally grateful to the members of the Committee for their mutual efforts to make information about these projects widely available to all those who are concerned about runaway youth and their families.


Assistant Secretary for
Human Development

U. S. Department of Health,
Education, and Welfare

MEMORANDUM

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

TO : Stanley B. Thomas, Jr.
Assistant Secretary for
Human Development

DATE: MAR 31 1976

FROM : Chairman, Intra-Departmental
Committee on Runaway Youth

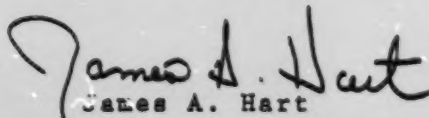
SUBJECT: RUNAWAY YOUTH: A Status Report and Summary of Projects

It is my pleasure to transmit this status report and summary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's activities on behalf of runaway youth and their families as of the present date.

Although reference is made to activities being carried on by the Office of Youth Development to implement Title III of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (the Runaway Youth Act), the report essentially covers initiatives begun prior to passage of the Act. These activities were implemented by various offices and agencies of the Department as part of a coordinated effort through the Intra-Departmental Committee on Runaway Youth.

This report was developed by the Committee to serve as a general information publication which might be used by Department agencies in response to numerous inquiries regarding activities and information pertaining to the runaway youth problem. We believe it will serve a sizeable public information need over the next few months.

All the agency representatives on the Intra-Departmental Committee on Runaway Youth have participated in the development of this report, but two representatives--Ms. Joan Houghton, Center for Studies of Child and Family Mental Health of the National Institute of Mental Health, and Mr. William Daniels, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation--were responsible for preparation of the initial draft. The various activities described in the report clearly reflect the considerable effort, interest and commitment of countless staff of the Department to understand the problems of and to provide better services to runaway youth and their families.


James A. Hart
Commissioner
Office of Youth Development

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
INTRA-DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON RUNAWAY YOUTH

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National Network of Runaway and Youth Services

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Mr. Joe Wolfenden

Table of Contents

	<u>Page(s)</u>
Introduction	1
Background Information	1
Discussion of Projects	4
Preliminary Analysis	7
Preliminary Conclusions	13

Appendices

A	Listing of Projects Funded under the Authority of the Runaway Youth Act	16
B	Listing of Offices and Agencies of DHEW Supporting Runaway Youth Projects	27
C	Summary of Projects	
	Office of Youth Development	28
	Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation	30
	Office of the General Counsel	32
	Office of Education	33
	National Institute of Mental Health	34
	Social and Rehabilitation Service	48
D	Supplemental Bibliography	50

Introduction

This report provides the status of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's activities on behalf of runaway youth and their families as of March 31, 1976. The report is divided into four major sections including background information, discussion of projects supported by various offices and agencies of the Department, preliminary analysis, and preliminary conclusions based on the information reviewed to date.

A listing of offices and agencies of the Department supporting runaway youth projects, a listing of projects supported under the Runaway Youth Act, summaries of individual runaway youth projects, and a bibliography of materials developed by the projects are provided in the appendices.

Background Information

In response to growing public concern over the problem of runaway youth, in the fall of 1973 the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare determined that the Department should place special focus on the problem and needs of runaway youth and their families. To facilitate the exchange of information and the development of a coordinated approach to the problem, an Intra-Departmental Committee on Runaway Youth was established. The Committee, chaired by the Commissioner of the Office of Youth Development, is composed of representatives from the Office of Human Development, Office of Education, Social and Rehabilitation Service, Office of

General Counsel, Office of Civil Rights, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, and the Public Health Service (represented by the National Institute of Mental Health). In addition to representation from these offices and agencies of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, there are ex-officio representatives from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration of the Department of Justice, the National Network of Runaway and Youth Services, and the National Youth Alternatives Project.

Initial efforts of the Committee resulted in the development of twenty-one objectives related to runaway youth to be accomplished by the six participating agencies as part of the Department's Operational Planning System (OPS) for fiscal year 1975. These initiatives were coordinated through the Intra-Departmental Committee by the Office of Youth Development which had been delegated lead agency responsibilities.

The Secretary had determined that the primary responsibility for developing programs and services to resolve the problems relating to runaway youth rested with the States and local communities. The Federal governmental role--through the development and dissemination of information and other forms of technical assistance--is to enhance the capacity of State and community agencies, both public and private, to understand the complex problems of runaway youth, to plan and develop services to meet their needs, and to begin to alleviate conditions fostering the problem.

In contrast to many other human need areas, the knowledge base regarding the scope and nature of the runaway youth problem was

limited and inconclusive. No valid estimates regarding the prevalence or incidence of running away existed on a national scale; no theoretical framework existed to permit the prioritization and rationalization of a research strategy; and, finally, no evaluative studies were available to help determine which programs and service modalities, if any, were effective in meeting the needs of runaways and their families.

As a consequence of both the state of knowledge and Departmental policy, the fiscal year 1975 Departmental objectives on runaway youth focussed primarily on data collection and other information gathering activities. These initiatives were an essential step toward clarifying the causes of the problem, determining unmet needs, identifying gaps in or underutilization of resources, and laying the groundwork for future Federal programming on behalf of runaway youth and their families.

Following initiation of these objectives, the President signed into law the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, Public Law 93-415. Title III of this legislation, the Runaway Youth Act, authorizes the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to make grants and to provide technical assistance for the purpose of developing local facilities and counseling services to deal primarily with the immediate needs of runaway youth and their families. To be eligible for support, a facility must provide services outside the law enforcement structure and juvenile justice system. The Act also provides for a comprehensive statistical survey defining the

major characteristics of the runaway youth population and determining the areas of the Nation most affected. In June 1975 the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare awarded 66 grants, totaling \$4,146,826 to runaway and youth service programs. (Appendix A.)

One of these grants was awarded to Metro-Help in Chicago to support the National Runaway Switchboard, a toll-free hotline for runaway youth, their families and others seeking assistance on runaway-related matters. Contracts to provide technical assistance to grantees were awarded to National Youth Alternatives Project, Washington, D.C., and to Educational Systems Corporation, Washington, D.C. Development of evaluation instruments was the primary purpose of a contract awarded to State of California Youth Authority.

Discussion of Projects

The Intra-Departmental Committee on Runaway Youth identified five primary types of activities to be undertaken. These included: research, information and data gathering, service and training/community education model demonstrations and evaluations, the development of standards and guidelines, and the provision of technical assistance and training. Although these categories are somewhat arbitrary, the twenty-one sub-objectives identified by the participating agencies served to clarify and define the distinctions between them. To assist in explaining these activities the sponsoring agency and project summary reference number will be noted in brackets. (See Appendices B and C).

Research projects were designed to (1) to assess the national incidence of the runaway phenomenon [P-1]; (2) to provide profiles of the "typical" runaway and, if possible, other youth away from home populations [OYD-1]; to develop a typology of services, both public and private, assess the relative merits of existing alternative approaches, and develop and disseminate guidelines for services [SRS-1]; and determine causative factors related to the runaway problem [NIMH-1].

Information and data gathering projects were undertaken to determine unmet needs, underutilization of resources, gaps in the delivery of services to runaway youth, as well as other problem areas. Three projects were undertaken to assess the status of and plans for runaway youth services in the private sector and at the State and local levels. These projects included an inventory of national voluntary youth-serving agencies [OYD-2]; a survey of State and local welfare departments to secure in-depth information on services to runaways and their families, including public concern and community involvement [SRS-2]; and a survey of State and local school systems to learn the nature of activities being carried out by school systems in relation to the runaway problem [OE-1]. In addition to these projects which involved non-Federal participation, staff of the Department also undertook information and data gathering projects. For example, staff of the National Institute of Mental Health provided direct consultation and technical assistance to runaway centers and developed independent research studies (Appendix D); staff of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation developed a literature overview and annotated bibliography [P-2].

Demonstrations and evaluations of runaway service programs were initiated by the Office of Youth Development and the National Institute of Mental Health. The Office of Youth Development supported a twenty-four hour national hotline for runaway youth to demonstrate the effectiveness of and need for a neutral means of communication between the runaway youth and his family [OYD-3]. The National Institute of Mental Health funded service model demonstrations [NIMH-2], training/community education model demonstrations [NIMH-3], and evaluations [NIMH-4], for the purpose of sharing information with communities and/or State or voluntary agencies about ways of meeting the needs of youth and their families.

As an extension of the objectives described above, projects were designed to develop standards and guidelines to assist States, local governments and voluntary agencies in their preliminary planning for the provision of comprehensive services and for alleviating conditions fostering the runaway problem. One project was undertaken to prepare a compendium of State statutes and practices on the legal rights of runaway youth which may provide a basis for the development of a model code or codes on runaways to be disseminated to the States [OGC-1]. To assist States and local educational systems in the development of remedial and preventive solutions to the runaway problem, it was proposed that a position paper [OE-2] and an article on the runaway problem [OE-3] be prepared.

Five objectives were identified to develop and provide technical assistance and training programs which would assist States, local

governments, and voluntary agencies in the planning and implementation of services to runaway youth and in alleviating the conditions which foster the problem. Three regional conferences with professionals and paraprofessionals were conducted. These conferences provided a forum for the exchange of ideas and information among youth-serving persons with the intent of developing more effective runaway service programs /OYL-47. A national training grant was provided to a major university for the development of curricula in runaway youth service [SRS-3]. To enable States to effectively plan for the provision of funds to runaway youth, Titles IV-A and IV-B were examined and summarized [SRS-4]. To strengthen coordination between the school system and runaway youth service organizations, it was proposed that an information concerning the various departmentally-sponsored programs and services be prepared and disseminated to school systems throughout the nation /OE-47.

Preliminary Analysis

Although it would be difficult at this time to generalize from any of the reported runaway projects, when the results of the individual activities are synthesized and viewed as a whole, certain findings emerge to a generalizable level. They cut across most, if not all, of the reports.

These general findings, and their implications for programming, are as follows:

A. The problem of runaway youth is extensive and, without effective

preventive intervention, likely to be continuous.

1. The National Health Survey (U.S. Public Health Service), based on a statistically reliable national probability sample, estimates that one of every ten non-institutionalized youth, ages 12-17 years of age, has run away from home at least once. (Approximately 2.3 million.) Other limited incidence studies indicate that this prevalence rate is a conservative estimate.
2. The Services Typology Study [SRS-1] analysis of the FBI National Crime Index Reports (which projected over 250,000 youth arrested or detained as runaways in 1973) indicates a remarkably stable rate of reported arrests of runaway youth as a proportion of total arrests for juvenile crime for each of the years 1964 through 1973. That running away is not a temporary phenomenon was also indicated in the DHEW survey of professional youth workers who deal with the problem.

B. The problem of running away is complex, having multiple causes, and, therefore, requires the development of multiple approaches.

1. The research and clinical findings have demonstrated that there are a variety of types of runaways, or conversely, that there is no single runaway causality type that can be identified which would encompass most or even a majority of runaway youth.
2. Considerable progress has been made toward the development of an etiology of runaway behavior--and more information will be made available through other Departmental efforts, particularly the national statistical survey on runaway youth and the services typology study due to be completed in June 1976. However,

further research will be necessary for the Department to be able to apply theoretical causality models, with confidence, to policy formation and program planning with regard to runaway youth.

C. Although survival needs are of most concern to the majority of runaways, the majority of runaways do not seek help from traditional agencies.

1. The Services Typology Study's [SRS-1] surveys of runaway youth and community workers dealing with youth, as well as data from the National Runaway Switchboard [OYD-3], reveal that the primary concerns and needs of runaway youth relate to survival--a place to stay, food, clothing and medical attention.
2. In addition, an extremely high proportion of youth who are in a runaway situation for more than a few days report having faced exploitation dangers in the "street subculture"--sexual molestation, robbery, physical abuse, drugs, and other illegal acts.
3. Yet three of the studies reported that well over half of all runaway youth never have contact with traditional community agencies serving youth. When seeking help, for the most part they turn to friends or the parents and relatives of friends. The reasons for non-use of community services vary, with approximately half of the runaways in these studies reporting lack of knowledge about the existence or availability of services. Others reported barriers to being helped--establishing eligibility, waiting lists, etc., or fears of being "hassled" or

turned over to the authorities.

D. Family problems and conflict is cited as the major reason for running away.

1. The Feasibility and National Incidence Pre-test Study [P-1], the Services Typology Study [SRS-1], the Survey of Runaway Youth Workers [SRS-1], and other data indicate that family problems constitute the most prevalent reasons cited for running away.
2. Affordable family counseling was also cited as the major service needed by the populations studies.
3. Further research would be helpful, however, to obtain a clearer picture of the family dynamics involved in such problems and discontinuities variously described as family conflicts, authority struggles, money problems, physical and sexual abuse, and neglect.

E. Female runaways present a special set of problems requiring special focus.

1. In conjunction with other Departmental research findings relating to females, the recent HEW runaway studies indicate that they may be experiencing greater adjustment problems within the family and the larger society than are males.
2. The Feasibility and National Incidence Pretest [P-1] and the Services Typology Studies [SRS-1] show that the majority of youth fleeing from family stress situations are girls.
3. Females also tended to stay away from home for longer periods of time and to find the runaway experience much more stressful

and dangerous.

F. Low involvement and achievement in school are important correlates of runaway behavior, but more needs to be known.

1. The Feasibility and Incidence Pre-Test Study [P-1] found a high correlation between runaway behavior and low involvement and achievement in school, and 70% of the runaway sample in the Services Typology Study [SRS-1] reported having been in serious difficulty in school--with nearly one-half having dropped out of school prior to running away.

The Services Typology Study's [SRS-1] survey of the Berkeley, California, School System also found that students in the "disaffiliated" schools (those set up specifically for students who were not adjusting in the regular school system) exhibited over five times as much runaway behavior as those in the regular school system.

These findings suggest that more needs to be known about those school-related factors which account for the differences between dropping out of school and running away.

2. In general, school systems are not involved in the provision of services or preventive activities regarding runaway youth--as reported by the Office of Education canvass of 20 major city school systems [OE-1].

G. Current laws and regulations are a major problem area in limiting the independence of young people and their access to institutions and services which might be of critical importance.

1. The Department's legal study, The Legal Status of Runaway Children, [OGC-1], augmented by other study findings, found that statutes and court decisions regarding runaways show extreme variability from one jurisdiction to another. A youth, for example, may be apprehended and labeled as delinquent or "in need of supervision" for engaging in an act in one locality which is legal in another.
2. Many statutes are vague, contradictory, and follow no consistent or national pattern, tending to further isolate many young people from adult institutions which purport to serve their interest.
3. Current regulations, juvenile court practices, and the labeling of runaways as status offenders serve not only to limit the independence of young people because of their age, but also function to deny access to those very institutions and services which may be of critical importance during a runaway episode. They often:
 - a) prevent young persons from attending school in jurisdictions other than that of their parents or guardian;
 - b) deny youth the right to receive medical attention without parental permission; and,
 - c) prevent youth from securing employment, thus "pushing" many runaway youth into contact with marginal or illicit segments of the society.
4. This issue is further exacerbated by laws and regulations

which place potential helpers--runaway house staff, physicians, employers--in legal jeopardy for assisting runaway youth in the absence of parental permission.

H. More information needs to be developed regarding race and ethnicity as special factors in running away.

The Services Typology Study [SRS-1] hints at differentials between runaways due to factors of race and ethnicity, but, due to the low incidence rates for runaways in general, there are no substantive findings currently available which would throw light on the matter.

Preliminary Conclusions

Our current findings and experience concerning the nature and scope of the runaway youth problem validates the general Departmental approach as stated by the Secretary in October 1973. In summation, this position was that the primary responsibility for the planning and development of programs and services to alleviate and prevent the problem of runaway youth rests with the communities and States. The principal role of the Federal government is to enhance the capacity of community agencies, both public and private, to meet the needs of runaway youth and their families through the development and dissemination of knowledge, standards, and guidelines based on research and demonstrations; and the provision of technical assistance and training.

We now know that the vast majority of runaway youth seldom leave the general area of their home, community or State, and that a significant proportion do not have access to agencies, services and information

which could be of most help to them and their families--especially in periods of crisis or stress. There is a lack of knowledge about the availability of such services. There are also legal, administrative and/or procedural barriers and impediments which either deny access to these services or stigmatize the person in need.

Our findings also indicate that the further development and dissemination of information regarding the special character and needs of runaway youth and their families, effective intervention strategies to meet these needs, and model codes, regulations and procedures governing the conduct and management of affairs relating to runaways, would enable communities and States to make considerable headway in preventing or resolving many of the problems related to runaway youth and their families.

In light of the extent of the problem, its multi-dimensional character, and the belief on the part of the Committee that effective approaches shall probably have to be related to an even larger sub-population of youth--variously defined as status offenders or youth-in-crisis, further development of a Department-wide approach to the runaway youth problem has become a matter of priority concern. Depending on the availability of resources, future efforts of the Department will consider the following areas of concern:

1. Demonstrations and evaluations of varied program models for providing services to runaway youth;
2. Research into the dynamics of families in crisis (including runaway families) and demonstrations and evaluations of various

methods and techniques for providing assistance to youth and families in crisis;

3. Research, analyses, and/or demonstrations designed to probe the relationship, if any, between runaway behavior and poor school adjustment, and to determine the feasibility of developing programs within the schools which are more sensitive and responsive to young people.
4. Research, analyses, and/or activities designed to further clarify and reduce legal and other barriers or impediments to the access and/or provision of services to runaways or other youth and families in crisis situations; and,
5. Research, analyses, and/or demonstrations concerning the special problems of females and youthful members of racial or ethnic sub-populations.

APPENDIX A

Listing of Projects Funded in Fiscal Year 1975 Under the Authority
of the Runaway Youth Act
(by region)

Region	Grantee	Project Director	Amount of Award
I	<u>Boston Network of Alternative Runaway Services</u> (The Bridge/The Place) 23 Beacon Street Boston, Massachusetts 02108 Phone No.: 617/227-7114	Ms. Barbara Whelan	\$43,758.00
	<u>Spectrum</u> 26 Park Street Burlington, Vermont 05402 Phone No.: 802/864-7423	Mrs. Kelly Cullins	\$30,000.00
	<u>Child & Family Services (Hassle House)</u> 20 South Main Street Concord, New Hampshire 03301 Phone No.: 603/224-9313	Jerry Ashley	\$38,570.00
	<u>R.I. Department of Community Affairs</u> Division of Youth Washington Street Providence, Rhode Island 02008 Phone No.: 401/277-2961	Ray Arsenault	\$36,000.00

Region	Grantee	Project Director	Amount of Award
II	<u>The Educational Alliance (Project Contact)</u> 197 East Broadway New York, New York 10002 Phone No.: 212/677-6110	Mr. Lawrence Zicht	\$69,943.00
	<u>Project Equinox</u> 1 Lodge Street Albany, New York 12207 Phone No.: 518/434-6135	Ms. Kathleen Tanner	\$73,180.00
	<u>Compass House</u> C/G 371 Delaware Avenue Buffalo, New York 14202 Phone No.: 716/886-0935	Rev. Stephen E. Rorke	\$38,150.00
	<u>Covenant House</u> 40 West 12th Street New York, New York 10011 P.O. Box 543 New York, New York 10009 Phone No.: 212/741-7591	Rev. Bruce Ritter Peter Stivesant	\$73,258.00
	<u>Municipality of San Juan</u> 252 San Jose Street Puerto Rico 00905 Phone No.: 809/724-4635	Mr. Domingo Garcia	\$68,180.00
	<u>Diocese of Patterson</u> 374 Grand Street Patterson, New Jersey 07505 Phone No.: 201/881-0280	Rev. Louis Bihr	\$72,750.00

Region	Grantee	Project Director	Amount of Award
III	<u>Voyage House</u> 1433 Lombard Street Philadelphia, Pa. 19146 Phone No.: 215/567-6650	Ms. Margaret Krueger	\$69,702.00
	<u>Fellowship of Lights</u> 1300 North Calvert Baltimore, Maryland 21202 Phone No.: 301/837-8155	Mr. Denny Lawrence	\$65,580.00
	<u>Family Services of Montgomery County</u> 350 Hungerford Drive Rockville, Maryland 20850 Phone No.: 301/762-0300	Barbara Gasenan	\$68,985.00
	<u>SAJA Runaway House</u> 1743 18th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20009 Phone No.: 202/483-7252	Ms. Marjorie Statman	\$70,320.00
	<u>Youth Research Center/Second Mile for Runaways</u> C/O First United Methodist Church Queens Chapel & Queensbury Roads Hyattsville, Maryland 20782 Phone No.: 301/927-1386	Mr. Les Ulm	\$66,010.00
	<u>Valley Youth House</u> 539 8th Avenue Bethlehem, Pa. 18018 Phone No.: 215/691-1200	Mr. Gary Stone	\$65,403.00

Region	Grantee	Project Director	Amount of Award
IV	<u>South Carolina Department of Youth Services</u> Charleston Youth Bureau 4350 Headquarters Road Charleston Heights, S.C. 29405 Phone No.: 803/758-6592	Mr. David Jordon	\$67,558.00
	<u>The Relatives</u> 1000 East Boulevard Charlotte, North Carolina 28203 Phone No: 703/377-0602	Mr. J. Buckner Winfield	\$68,000.00
	<u>The American Red Cross</u> 13th Place House 1426 - 13th Place South Birmingham, Alabama 35205 Phone No.: 205/322-5661	Mr. Joe Pumilia	\$61,524.00
	<u>Runaway House</u> 2117 Monroe Memphis, Tennessee 38104 Phone No.: 901/276-1745	Mr. Don Strauss	\$33,144.00
	<u>Switchboard of Miami (Bay House)</u> 2323 Northeast Second Court Miami, Florida 33137 Phone No.: 305/576-6160	Mrs. Noni Hailger	\$73,731.00
	<u>Human Resources Center, Inc.</u> (Youth Alternatives Runaway Shelter) 828 Cypress Daytona Beach, Florida Phone No.: 904/255-6538	Mr. Ver.e McIntyre	\$60,843.00

Region	Grantee	Project Director	Amount of Award
IV	<u>Youth Programs</u> Youth Programs, Inc. 1 North Orange Avenue Suite 412 Orlando, Florida 32801 Phone No.: 305/849-3868	Mr. Eugene D. Minietta Col. U.S.A.F. Retired	\$71,000.00
	<u>Metro Atlanta Mediation Center</u> (Thd Bridge) 848 Peachtree Street, N.E. Atlanta, Georgia 30306 Phone No.: 404/981-8344	Daniel Mirmin	\$69,000.00
	Someplace Else YMCA 200 Apalachee Parkway Tallahassee, Florida	Mr. Thomas Davis	\$70,773.00

V	<u>Youth Network Council (Yellow Brick Road)</u> 555 West Belden Chicago, Illinois 60604 Phone No.: 312/929-1795	Ms. Patricia D. Jean	\$69,900.00
	<u>United Indian Group Home Runaway Project</u> 2525 Park Avenue South Minneapolis, Minnesota 55404 Phone No.: 612/871-4785	Gordon C. Thayer	\$67,265.00

Region	Grantee	Project Director	Amount of Award
V	<u>Centrox Cultural Education, Chicano-Leticia</u> 805 South Fifth Street Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204 Phone No.: 414/643-6740	Robert Hernandez	\$70,307.00
	<u>Detroit Transit Alternatives</u> 10612 East Jefferson Detroit, Michigan 48214 Phone No.: 313/821-5470	Ms. Jean Vogt	\$66,808.00
	<u>Bridge for Runaways</u> 608 20th Avenue, South Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402 Phone No.:	Mr. David Stanley	\$65,000.00
	<u>Briarpatch</u> 25 North Webster Madison, Wisconsin 53704 Phone No.: 608/251-1126	Rev. Rennard Svanoe	\$42,849.00
	<u>Switchboard</u> 316 West Creighton Fort Wayne, Indiana 46804 Phone No.: 219/742-7333	Ms. Sharon Debolt	\$31,200.00
	<u>New Life for Girls</u> 109 East 9th Street Cincinnati, Ohio 45202 Phone No.: 513/562-2787	Mr. Robert McKinney	\$43,800.00

Region	Grantee	Project Director	Amount of Award
V	<u>Salvation Army (New Life House)</u> 4457 North Bendway Chicago, Illinois 60640 Phone No.: 312/271-6182	Ms. Donna Jared	\$69,000.00
	<u>Mental Health and Mental Retardation Board of Montgomery County (Daybreak)</u> 819 Wayne Avenue Dayton, Ohio 45410 Phone No.: 513/461-1000	Mr. Gerald L. Costango	\$63,396.00
	<u>Huckleberry House</u> 1869 Summit Street Columbus, Ohio 43201 Phone No.: 614/294-5553	Mr. W. Douglas McCoard	\$56,856.00
	<u>Ozone House</u> 612 East Williams Street Ann Arbor, Michigan 48108 Phone No.: 313/769-6540	Mr. Harvey Saver	\$65,780.00
	<u>City of Indianapolis (Stopover)</u> Office of Youth Development 36 South Pennsylvania Indianapolis, Indiana 46204 Phone No.: 317/633-3830	Rev. Stewart Wood	\$70,375.00
	<u>Counseling Center of Milwaukee (Pathfinders)</u> 924 East Ogden Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202 Phone No.: 414/271-1560	Ms. Carolyn Harnett	\$60,247.000
	<u>National Runaway Switchboard Metro-Help</u> 2210 North Halsted Street Chicago, Illinois 60614 Phone No.: 312/929-5854	Ms. Cynthia Meyers	\$152,080.00* *Operated on a nationwide basis.

Region	Grantee	Project Director	Amount of Award
VI	<u>Middle Earth Unlimited</u> 1114 Manor Road Austin, Texas 78722 Phone No.: 512/472-4357	Mr. Jim Cox	\$49,965.00
	<u>YWCA of Galveston</u> 621 Moody Galveston, Texas 77550 Phone No.: 713/763-8861	Ms. June Bucy	\$70,386.00
	<u>Youth Services (Greenhouse)</u> 700 Frenchmen Street New Orleans, Louisiana 70116 Phone No.: 504/944-2471	Mr. Donald M. Loving Executive Director, Youth Services, Inc.	\$71,980.00
	<u>YMCA of Dallas</u> 2640 Bachman Boulevard Dallas, Texas 75220 Phone No.: 214/358-4504	Mr. Carl G. Boaz	\$70,150.00
	<u>National Conference of Christians and Jews</u> 716 West Roosevelt Little Rock, Arkansas 72206 Phone No.: 501/375-6446	Mr. W.G. Shurgart	\$61,834.00
	<u>Martin Luther King Community Center</u> 2720 Sampson Street Houston, Texas 77004 Phone No.: 713/227-3641	Ms. Madgelead Bush	\$71,208.00
	<u>The Family Connection</u> 2126 Welch Houston, Texas 77019 Phone No.: 713/527-8218	Mr. Robert Navarro	\$72,977.00

Region	Grantee	Project Director	Amount of Award
VII	<u>Total Awareness</u> 21 Benton Street Council Bluffs, Iowa 51501 Phone No.: 312/328-3840	Mr. Dennis Whelan	\$60,390.00
	<u>Youth Emergency Services</u> 9307 Olive Street Ollivette, Missouri 63132 Phone No.: 314/993-2292	Ms. Barbara Hennsing	\$64,908.00
	<u>Northland Youth-Adult Projects</u> (Synergy House) P.O. Box 12181 Parkville, Missouri 64152 Phone No.: 816/741-8700	Mr. John Salvnek	\$42,852.00
	<u>Flying Dutchman</u> 1729 North Fairmont Wichita, Kansas 67208 Phone No.: 316/686-2188	Mr. Hank Van Deik	\$49,150.00

VIII	<u>Montana State Youth Development Bureau</u> Box 1723 Helena, Montana 59601 Phone No.: 406/449-3725	Charles McCarthy Chief, Youth Development Bureau	\$45,000 .00
	<u>Order of the Holy Family</u> 2015 Glenain Place P.O. Box 2169 Denver, Colorado 80201 Phone No.: 303/225-9775	Mr. & Mrs. Stark	\$75,000.00

Region	Grantee	Project Director	Amount of Award
IX	<u>Interface Community</u> P.O. Box 947 Newbury Park, California 91320 Phone No.: 805/798-6643	Mr. Kenneth E. Redman	\$74,466.00
	<u>Awakening Peace</u> Box 848 South Lake Tahoe, California 95705 Phone No.: 916/541-2445	Mr. Jerry Price	\$50,400.00
	<u>Youth Advocates, Inc.</u> 3000 Bridgeway Sausalito, California 94965 Phone No.: 415/332-6915	Mr. Richard Klein	\$57,120.00
	<u>Youth Advocates, Inc. (Huckleberry House)</u> 3000 Bridgeway Sausalito, California 94965 Phone No.: 415/332-6915	Mr. Steven Lieberman	\$74,123.00
	<u>San Diego Youth Services (The Bridge)</u> P.O. Box 33086 San Diego, California 92103 Phone No.: 714/233-7161	Mr. Tom Tackard	\$74,985.00
	<u>Focus</u> 1916 Goldring Las Vegas, Nevada 89106 Phone No.: 702/384-2914	Mr. David Williams	\$72,000.00
	<u>The Sanctuary</u> P.O. Box 1664 Agana, Guam 96910 Phone No.: 809/472-6990	Mr. Mark Forbes	\$48,950.00

Region	Grantee	Project Director	Amount of Award
IX	<u>Diogenes</u> P.O. Box 807 - 1421 Drake Drive Davis, California 95616 Phone No.: 916/756-5668	Mr. Ronald W. Clement	\$74,476.00
	<u>North Orange County YMCA</u> (Family Crisis Center) 204 East Amerige Avenue Fullerton, California 92320 Phone No.: 714/871-5646	Mr. Stephen Crenson	\$68,480.00
	<u>YMCA of San Diego & San Diego County</u> (Project Oz) Valencia Court San Diego, California 92117 Phone No.: 714/272-3003	Mr. Nall Evans	\$60,500.00
X	<u>Family Crisis Intervention Center</u> (Looking Glass) 550 River Road Eugene, Oregon 97404 Phone No.: 503/689-3111	Mr. Jim Forbes	\$52,601.00
	<u>The Shelter</u> 17 Crockett Street Seattle, Washington 98109 Phone No.: 206/285-4065	Mr. William A. Hintz	\$73,145.00
	<u>Alaska Children's Service</u> 1901 East 24th Street Anchorage, Alaska 99507 Phone No.: 907/344-9611	Mr. John C. Garvin	\$39,055.00

APPENDIX B

Listing of Offices and Agencies of DHEW
Supporting Runaway Youth Projects

OYD Office of Youth Development
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
200 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20201
Attention: Mr. Robert McGee
Room 348G, South Portal Building
Telephone: (202)245-2840

P Office of the Assistant Secretary for
Planning and Evaluation
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
200 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20201
Attention: Mr. William Daniels
Room 433F.1, South Portal Building
Telephone: (202)245-1865

OGC Office of the General Counsel
Office of the Secretary
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
400 Sixth Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20201
Attention: Mr. Paul Menszer
Room 3714, Donohoe Building
Telephone: (202)245-1829

OE Office of Education
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
400 Maryland Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20201
Attention: Mr. Stanley Kruger
Room 2089-G, FOB #6
Telephone: (202)245-8868

NIMH
(Representa-
tive of the
Public
Health
Service)
Center for Studies of Child and Family Mental Health
National Institute of Mental Health
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, Maryland 20852
Attention: Ms. Joan Houghton
Room 513, Rockwall Building
Telephone: (301)443-3556

SRS Social and Rehabilitation Service
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
300 C Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20201
Attention: Mr. George E. (Pat) Murphy
Room 2227, Switzer Building
Telephone: (202) 245-9420

APPENDIX C

Summary of Projects on Behalf of Runaway Youth and Their Families Sponsored by the Office of Youth Development (OYD) Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Contractor/Grantee Principal Investigator Project Period Amount of Contract/Grant Type of Project	Summary of Project	Summary of Final Report (Comments)
OYD-1. <u>Research</u> (Contract) Opinion Research Corporation Princeton, New Jersey	To develop a profile of runaway youth. This objective is being addressed in the research design of the National Statistical Survey on Runaway Youth mandated by the Runaway Youth Act. A summary report will be available sometime after September 1976.	Since the informational need gap is relatively small, data is not viewed as critical to planning needs, OYD developed this informal broader youth profile to be developed with plan, funding for which was projected toward 1975.
OYD-2. <u>Information and data gathering.</u> (Project undertaken by staff of OYD.)	To inventory national youth-service agencies to determine the kinds of services offered to runaways. (Letters were sent to 12 national voluntary family and youth-serving organizations.	1. Four organizations (Camp Fire Girls, Future Homemakers of America, and the Federation of America) indicated that they currently provide services specifically aimed at assisting runaways and their families. 2. A fifth group, the National Federation of Neighborhood Centers, indicated that several centers serve some young people who have been "located" to leave their homes. 3. The American Red Cross and Florence Crittenton have recently begun to move into the field of runaways, with each reporting several local chapters providing services. (The latter agency reports a high proportion of runaways among unwed mothers in two of their local facilities.) 4. Travelers Aid International Social Service has a long history of involvement with this problem. Its program does not offer shelter care but provides food and transportation services. 5. Both the YMCA and the YWCA have played a role in the development of services for runaway youth programs in several States. 6. The National Urban League reported that one of its centers revealed that 12,575 runaways were provided services each week. (It must be noted that this high estimate was based on "services to runaways" and not living with their parents" and not "run away" from home.)

APPENDIX C

Summary of Projects on Behalf of Runaway Youth and Their Families
Sponsored by the
Office of Youth Development (OYD)
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

	Summary of Project	Summary of Final Report (Comments)
incorporation by	To develop a profile of runaway youth. This objective is being addressed in the research design of the National Statistical Survey on Runaway Youth mandated by the Runaway Youth Act. A summary report will be available sometime after September 1976.	Since the informational need gap is relatively minor and peripheral data is not viewed as critical to current policy and planning needs, OYD developed this information as part of a broader youth profile to be developed within its ongoing R&E plan, funding for which was projected toward the end of FY 1975.
a by staff	To inventory national youth-service agencies to determine the kinds of services offered to runaways. (Letters were sent to 12 national voluntary family and youth-serving organizations.	1. Four organizations (Camp Fire Girls, Boys Clubs of America, Future Homemakers of America, and the Family Service Association of America) indicated that they currently offer no direct services specifically aimed at assisting runaway youth and/or their families. 2. A fifth group, the National Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centers, indicated that several member centers serve some young people who have been "locked out" or forced to leave their homes. 3. The American Red Cross and Florence Crittenden Association have recently begun to move into the area of services to runaways, with each reporting several local agencies now providing services. (The latter agency reported an unusually high proportion of runaways among unwed mothers being served in two of their local facilities.) 4. Travelers Aid International Social Services of America has a long history of involvement with this problem, although the program does not offer shelter care but focuses on counselling and transportation services. 5. Both the YMCA and the YWCA have played a significant role in the development of services for runaway by sponsoring runaway programs in several States. 6. The National Urban League reported that a sampling of 20 of its centers revealed that 12,575 runaways were being provided services each week. (It must be noted that this seemingly high estimate was based on "services to young people who are not living with their parents" and not on youth who had "run away" from home.)

Contractor/Grantee
Principal Investigator
Project Period
Amount of Contract/Grant
Type of Project

Summary of Project

Summary of Final Report
(Comments)

OYD-3. Metro-HeIp, Inc.
2210 North Halsted
Chicago, Illinois 60614

Cynthia Meyer

7/1/74 - 6/30/75

\$95,000

Service Model Demonstration

Note: This project is now
supported by a service
grant in the amount of
\$152,080 awarded 7/1/75-
6/30/76.

A demonstration project designed to test the
feasibility of operating a 24-hour toll-free
nationwide switchboard for runaways which would:
1) offer a neutral channel for communication
between runaways and their parents, and 2) pro-
vide referrals for runaways to other sources of
help.

The findings of the evaluative report are of two types --
operational feasibility of the project and descriptive data
on the callers. Some of the more pertinent findings produced
by this data include the following:

1. Approximately 85% of the calls were from youth 15-17 years
of age, with nearly 2/3 of the calls made by females.
2. About 1/2 of the callers were staying with friends; 30%
were on the road without a place to stay; 10% were with
agencies or shelters; 5% with relatives; and almost 5% were
living on their own.
3. About 60% of the callers were remaining within their own
State (with California having more youth remaining in-State
than any of the other States).
4. The Switchboard was used only once by 80% of the callers,
with 20% representing repeat callers.
5. Approximately 58% of the callers had never run away before,
17% had run away twice, and 25% had run away three or more
times.
6. Nearly 60% had been away from home less than 10 days, about
30% had been away 10 days to one month, and, of the remainder,
3% had been away more than one year.

OYD-4. Educational Systems Corp.
Suite 603
1302 - 18th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20016

Norman Lacharite

7/1/74 - 6/30/75

\$60,000

Technical Assistance and
Training

Three regional conferences involving more than
200 people to disseminate information about
and discuss policy alternatives for runaways.
Participants selected by an independent panel
included:

- Former Runaways
- Parents of Runaways
- State and Local Administrators
- Youth Program Specialist
- Law Enforcement Officials
- Public Officials
- Health and Welfare Specialists
- Educators
- Representatives of Mass Media

The three regional conferences addressed five
principal areas:

1. Research & intervention evaluation.
2. Development of new services.
3. Network development.
4. Legal
5. Public education.

Summary of Projects on Behalf of Runaway Youth and Their Families
Sponsored by the
Office of Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (P)
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Contractor/Grantee Principal Investigator Project Period Amount of Contract/Grant Type of Project	Summary of Project	Summary of Final Report (Comments)
P-1. Behavioral Research and Evaluation Corp. 2305 Canyon Boulevard Suite 101 Boulder, Colorado 80302 Tim Brennan June 1974 - May 1975 \$85,000 (Contract) <u>Research</u>	To develop and implement a study to assess the national incidence of runaways. The major aims of the project were to: 1. Investigate the feasibility of a household survey technique to estimate the national incidence of runaway behavior; 2. Test a variety of hypotheses; 3. Empirically develop a social psychological typology of runaways and a behavioral classification of runaway episodes Utilizing an interview format, young people and their parents or guardians were given a large battery of questionnaire items drawn from existing scales, which tapped the areas of education and employment, peer relationships, family dynamics. The study employed two distinct samples: 1. A "probability" sample of 603 randomly selected youth households; and 2. A "purposive" sample, consisting of 141 households which had experienced a runaway incident during the last year. Interviews with non-runaway youth households were included to allow for comparison of runaway with non-runaway young people and their families.	<u>The Nature and Incidence of Runaway Youth</u> Analysis of data from the probability sample suggests that: 1. Approximately 2-4 percent of the surveyed ran away during the study period. 2. The rate of running from the urban sub-sample proved to be 2-3 times that of the rural sample. 3. The majority of runaway youth returned home within a week. 4. The majority of runaways reported staying with friends or relatives on-the-run, and most returned home within a week. 5. Family problems and arguments were cited as the most prevalent reasons for running away. 6. Comparison between the sample and the non-runaway control group showed levels of greater stress in the runaway group, less involvement and concern for family. 7. Runaways display a markedly higher level of delinquency and, as a group, lower levels of self-esteem and self-respect, and are more powerless than their non-runaway counterparts.

Summary of Projects on Behalf of Runaway Youth and Their Families

Sponsored by the
Office of Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (P)
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Summary of Project

To develop and implement a study to assess the national incidence of runaways. The major aims of the project were to:

1. Investigate the feasibility of a household survey technique to estimate the national incidence of runaway behavior;
2. Test a variety of hypotheses;
3. Empirically develop a social psychological typology of runaways and a behavioral classification of runaway episodes

Utilizing an interview format, young people and their parents or guardians were given a large battery of questionnaire items drawn from existing scales, which tapped the areas of education and employment, peer relationships, family dynamics.

The study employed two distinct samples:

1. A "probability" sample of 603 randomly selected youth households; and
2. A "purposive" sample, consisting of 141 households which had experienced a runaway incident during the last year.

Interviews with non-runaway youth households were included to allow for comparison of runaway with non-runaway young people and their families.

Summary of Final Report
(Comments)

The Nature and Incidence of Runaway Behavior.

Analysis of data from the probability sample suggests that:

1. Approximately 2-4 percent of the age group surveyed ran away during the past year.
2. The rate of running from the urban/suburban sub-sample proved to be 2-3 times greater than that of the rural sample.
3. The majority of runaway youth run fewer than 3 times, and that approximately 2/3 return home within a week.
4. The majority of runaways in this sample reported staying with friends while they were on-the-run, and most returned on their own.
5. Family problems and arguments were listed as the most prevalent reason for running away.
6. Comparison between the sample of runaways and the non-runaway control group reveals a pattern of greater stress in the runaways' family and less involvement and concern about school.
7. Runaways display a markedly higher rate of delinquency and, as a group, exhibit lower levels of self-esteem and feel more alienated and powerless than their non-runaway peers.

Summary of Projects on Behalf of Runaway Youth and Their Families
Sponsored by the
Office of Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (P)
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

P-1. (Continued)

8. Behavioral data from the five patterns of runaway episodes, "spontaneous, unplanned, usually of a week's duration for 39% of the incidents, long-term escapist episode usually girls, fleeing from home situation -- account 10 percent of the runaway incidents could be classified as "te episodes."

9. The study also attempted to empirically based social patterns of runaways. Seven distinct which exhibit high levels of behavior as compared to normal presented.

P-2. Information and Data Gathering

(Project undertaken by staff of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation)

To compile an annotated bibliography and brief literature overview related to the subject of runaway youth and their families.

Runaway Youth: An Annotated Brief Literature Overview, by May 1975.

This publication contains 156 obtained from nine reference literature overview is a brief on the bibliographical information

Summary of Projects on Behalf of Runaway Youth and Their Families
Sponsored by the
Office of Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (P)
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

8. Behavioral data from the sample revealed five patterns of runaway episodes. Of these, "spontaneous, unplanned episodes," usually of a week's duration or less, accounted for 39% of the incidents, while "difficult, long-term escapist episodes" -- young people, usually girls, fleeing from a stressful home situation -- account for 35%. Eighteen percent of the runaway incidents in this survey could be classified as "temporary, good-time episodes."
9. The study also attempted to generate an empirically based social-psychological typology of runaways. Seven distinct types, four of which exhibit high levels of delinquent behavior as compared to non-runaways, were presented.

To compile an annotated bibliography and brief literature overview related to the subject of runaway youth and their families.

Runaway Youth: An Annotated Bibliography and Brief Literature Overview, by Deborah Klein Walker, May 1975.

This publication contains 156 annotated entries obtained from nine reference sources. The literature overview is a brief summary based on the bibliographical information.

Summary of Projects on Behalf of Runaway Youth and Their Families
Sponsored by the
Office of Youth Development
and
Office of the General Counsel (OGC)
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Contractor/Grantee Principal Investigator Project Period Amount of Contract/Grant Type of Project	Summary of Project	Summary of Final Report (Comments)
OGC-1. Educational Systems Corp. Suite 603 1302 - 18th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036 Herbert Wilton Beaser, J.D. July 1974 - April 1975 \$30,000 (Contract) <u>Standards and Guidelines</u>	To develop and analyze a compendium of State statutes and practices on the legal rights of runaways. The project involved study the laws concerning juvenile runaways in 53 jurisdictions as affected in statutes, judicial decisions, and official interpretations by Attorneys General. Effects of these laws on the legal rights and obligations of runaways and their parents were explored. The views of State agencies, institutions and organizations on the legal problems of runaways and the actual practice of these laws were surveyed.	<u>The Legal Status of Runaway Behavior</u> Herbert Wilton Beaser, J.D., Attorney General The report represents a "benchmark" of statutes, court decisions and court orders of Attorneys General and others who have dealt with runaway youth in all fifty States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and the District of Columbia. Although the legal status report represents a massive amount of data ranging from the rights to secure medical treatment to the chapter on the runaway child as a product, two general findings of significance: 1. Current statutes, juvenile delinquency and the labeling of runaway offenders, serves not only to restrict the freedom of young people because of their age, but also functions to restrict them to those very institutions which may be of critical importance in a runaway episode. 2. Statutes and regulations pertaining to runaways, show extreme variations from jurisdiction to another. Youth find themselves apprehended as delinquent, or "in need of supervision," or "engaging in an act in one jurisdiction perfectly legal in their home jurisdiction. Further, statutes in many States are contradictory and follow no rational pattern.

Summary of Projects on Behalf of Runaway Youth and Their Families

Sponsored by the
Office of Youth Development
and
Office of the General Counsel (OGC)
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Summary of Project

To develop and analyze a compendium of State statutes and practices on the legal rights of runaways.

The project involved study the laws concerning juvenile runaways in 53 jurisdictions as affected in statutes, judicial decisions, and official interpretations by Attorneys General. Effects of these laws on the legal rights and obligations of runaways and their parents were explored. The views of State agencies, institutions and organizations on the legal problems of runaways and the actual practice of these laws were surveyed.

Summary of Final Report
(Comments)

The Legal Status of Runaway Behavior, by
Herbert Wilton Beaser, J.D., April 1975.

The report represents a "bench study" of statutes, court decisions and opinions of Attorneys General and others who work with runaway youth in all fifty States as well as Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and the District of Columbia.

Although the legal status report presents a massive amount of data ranging from runaway's rights to secure medical treatment, to a chapter on the runaway child and tobacco products, two general findings are of particular significance:

1. Current statutes, juvenile court practices, and the labeling of runaways as status offenders, serves not only to limit the freedom of young people because of their age, but also functions to deny them access to those very institutions and services which may be of critical importance during a runaway episode.
2. Statutes and regulations pertaining to runaways, show extreme variability from one jurisdiction to another. Young people may find themselves apprehended and labeled as delinquent, or "in need of supervision," for engaging in an act in one locality which is perfectly legal in their home jurisdiction. Further, statutes in many States are vague, contradictory and follow no consistent or rational pattern.

Summary of Projects on Behalf of Runaway Youth and Their Families
Sponsored by the
Office of Education (OE)
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Contractor/Grantee Principal Investigator Project Period Amount of Contract/Grant Type of Project	Summary of Project	Summary of Final (Comments)
OE-1. <u>Information and Data Gathering</u> (Project undertaken by staff of OE.)	To secure information from school systems in 20 cities to determine the kinds of programs conducted by schools re: runaways. A letter was sent by the Office of Education to the Superintendent of Schools in each of 20 cities previously identified as high density runaway areas. A request was made of the Superintendent to identify any program within the school system which offered the potential for dealing with the problem of runaways, particularly from a preventive aspect.	Responses were received from Atlanta, Georgia, was engaged which could appropriately be directly relating to the runaway activity involved coordination community youth services system operated and funded external system procedures.
OE-2. <u>Standards and Guidelines</u> (Project undertaken by staff of OE.)	To develop and disseminate a position paper, based on findings of the School Drop-Out Prevention Program, to assist educational systems in developing long-range solutions to the runaway problem.	Implementation of this object postponed.
OE-3. <u>Standards and Guidelines</u> (Project undertaken by staff of OE.)	To develop and publish an article on runaways the <u>American Education Journal</u> .	In draft.
OE-4. <u>Technical Assistance and Training</u> (Project undertaken by staff of OE.)	To develop and disseminate information to school systems about the runaway youth through established educational news letters.	Being carried out through edu

Summary of Projects on Behalf of Runaway Youth and Their Families
Sponsored by the
Office of Education (OE)
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

	Summary of Project	Summary of Final Report (Comments)
	To secure information from school systems in 20 cities to determine the kinds of programs conducted by schools re: runaways. A letter was sent by the Office of Education to the Superintendent of Schools in each of 20 cities previously identified as high density runaway areas. A request was made of the Superintendent to identify any program within the school system which offered the potential for dealing with the problem of runaways, particularly from a preventive aspect.	Responses were received from all cities, but only Atlanta, Georgia, was engaged in any activity which could appropriately be considered as directly relating to the runaway problem. This activity involved coordination of an integrated community youth services system which was operated and funded external to usual school system procedures.
	To develop and disseminate a position paper, based on findings of the School Drop-Out Prevention Program, to assist educational systems in developing long-range solutions to the runaway problem.	Implementation of this objective has been postponed.
	To develop and publish an article on runaways the <u>American Education Journal</u>.	In draft.
ining	To develop and disseminate information to school systems about the runaway youth through established educational news letters.	Being carried out through educational newsletters.

Summary of Projects on Behalf of Runaway Youth and Their Families
Sponsored by the
National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration
Public Health Service
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Contractor/Grantee Principal Investigator Project Period Amount of Contract/Grant Type of Project	Summary of Project	Summary of Final (Comments)
NIMH-1. Institute for Scientific Analysis 210 Spear Street San Francisco, California 94105 Dr. Dorothy Miller 7/1/74 - 6/30/76 \$20,000 (Supplemental Grant) <u>Research</u>	<u>To develop and implement a study of runaway youth to determine causative factors of running away.</u> This study focuses on family functioning, child-rearing techniques, and patterns of child and youth behavior, particularly runaway behavior, among a group of urban families located in the San Francisco Bay Area. Depth interviews will be conducted with about 200 families living in Alameda County, California. Data analysis will consist of three major parts: 1. A detailed and comprehensive autobiographical social history. 2. The subjective interpretations of critical incidents, established in phase 1. 3. By employing systematic outcome measures, a valid assessment can be made of the impact of these and of other experiences on the subjects; later social and psychological development.	This project is ongoing. An preliminary results of this sample of 120, suggests that as children came from homes characterized by parental conflict than non-runaways, and that they show greater incidence of psychological runaways. The researchers are this results from an early cut from familial and social support thwarts later development. In away is an important intervention than either a causative or outcome. The final report of this study June 1976.

Summary of Projects on Behalf of Runaway Youth and Their Families

Sponsored by the
National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration
Public Health Service
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Summary of Project

Summary of Final Report
(Comments)

Analysis

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To develop and implement a study of runaway youth to determine causative factors of running away.

This study focuses on family functioning, child-rearing techniques, and patterns of child and youth behavior, particularly runaway behavior, among a group of urban families located in the San Francisco Bay Area. Depth interviews will be conducted with about 200 families living in Alameda County, California. Data analysis will consist of three major parts:

1. A detailed and comprehensive autobiographical social history.
2. The subjective interpretations of critical incidents, established in phase 1.
3. By employing systematic outcome measures, a valid assessment can be made of the impact of these and of other experiences on the subjects; later social and psychological development.

This project is ongoing. An interim report of the preliminary results of this study, based on a sample of 120, suggests that people who run away as children came from homes more frequently characterized by parental conflict and violence than non-runaways, and that these people later show greater incidence of psychosis than do non-runaways. The researchers are hypothesizing that this results from an early cutting off of self from familial and social support agencies which thwarts later development. In this view, running away is an important intervening variable rather than either a causative or outcome factor.

The final report of this study is expected by June 1976.

Summary of Projects on Behalf of Runaway Youth and Their Families
Sponsored by the
National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration
Public Health Service
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

NIMH-2. Service Model Demonstrations -- Contracts were awarded to the following runaway centers to demonstrate, document and assess a service model on behalf of runaway youth and their families:

Contractor Principal Investigator Project Period Amount of Award	Description of Ongoing Program	Summary of Project To demonstrate, document and assess:	Summary of Final Report (Comments)
1. Alaska Children's Services 4600 Abbott Road Anchorage, Alaska 99507 Melissa Middleton 6/24/74 - 6/23/75 (Extended to 11/30/75) \$62,976	Alaska Children's Services is a child and family service organization providing 11 different services through four affiliated programs and 5 contract agencies. There are two basic components of Alaska Children's Services runaway project, each providing a wide range of specialized care: 1. Youth Services Center. 2. Alaska Youth Advocates, Inc.	1. Crisis Services a. Outreach b. Advocacy counseling and casework c. Family counseling d. Foster home development e. Emergency shelter 2. Community education and involvement 3. Program consultation 4. Community services research	1. Program Description 2. Program Evaluation 3. Data on client population.
2. Alternatives, Inc. 511 Second Street Columbus, Indiana 47201 H. Curt Toler 6/24/74 - 12/23/75 \$53,769	Alternatives, Inc., founded in spring 1972, is a nonresidential youth-serving facility in a city of about 30,000 in mid-Indiana. The services provided are: 1. Individual, group, family counseling. 2. Job placement. 3. Special recreational projects. 4. Outreach. 5. Community education. 6. Technical assistance. 7. Referrals.	1. The provision of assistance and intervention to runaway youth and their families before and/or after a young person has run away from home. 2. The development of a system of temporary foster homes to provide emergency shelter up to seven days. 3. The development of a program of care and supervision for troubled young persons.	Final report submission has been delayed.
3. The Bridge for Runaway Youth, Inc. 2200 Emerson Avenue, South Minneapolis, Minn. 55405 Sister Marlene Barghini 6/24/74 - 6/23/75 (Extended to 11/30/75) \$50,000	The Bridge has provided services to approximately 2,000 runaway youth since it began operation in fall 1970. Services of the program include: 1. Emergency shelter. 2. Group and individual counseling for runaways and their families. 3. Referral. 4. Youth advocacy. 5. Followup. 6. Referral. 7. Outreach. 8. Community education. 9. Consultation services.	An interim Family Counseling Service. This service will focus on the post-crisis period and will consist of three component parts: 1. Group counseling. 2. Intensive family counseling. 3. Training in family counseling.	1. Program Description. 2. Model Description. 3. Evaluation of Model (research instrument provided). 4. Data on client population.

Contractor
Principal Investigator
Project Period
Amount of Award

Summary of Ongoing Program

Summary of Project
To demonstrate, document, and assess:

Summary of Final Report
(Comments)

4. The Center for Youth
Services, Inc.
293 Alexander Street
Rochester, New York
14607

Peter Essley

6/24/74 - 12/24/75
(Extended to 5/30/76)

\$55,688

The Center provides a wide range of services to troubled youth, including suicide intervention, drug abuse, runaway and other crisis situations. The Runaway Advocacy Program of the Center offers:

1. Housing: temporary emergency housing through foster homes.
2. Individual, family and group counseling.
3. Referrals for job placement, vocational training, permanent foster placement.
4. Outreach.
5. Legal counseling.
6. Community education.
7. Followup.
8. Technical assistance.

1. Outreach services to runaways within the criminal justice system.
2. A system of temporary emergency housing.
3. In-house support services to the Criminal Justice Outreach Worker.
4. Provision of low-cost housing to runaway youth.

This project is ongoing. The final report is due 5/30/76.

Interim submissions include:

1. Temporary Emergency Family: Training and Reference Manual.
2. A Guide to the Development of a Unique, Effective Youth Housing System.

5. Covenant House
40 West 12th Street
New York, N.Y. 10011

Father Bruce Ritter

6/24/74 - 6/23/75

\$70,000

Since its initiation in 1969, Covenant House has expanded to provide:

1. Short-term and long-term residential facilities.
2. Crisis counseling.
3. Medical services.
4. Psychiatric services.
5. Educational counseling.
6. Employment counseling.

To demonstrate, document and assess a crisis intervention center for minority group runaway youth and urban nomads.

Preliminary report contains:

1. Data on client referrals.

6. Family Service of
Montgomery County, Inc.
350 Hungerford Drive
Rockville, Md. 20850

Charles P. Brambilla

6/24/74 - 6/23/75
(Extended to 10/1/75)

\$52,734

Family Service is a multi-functional organization providing --

1. Individual, family, and group counseling.
2. Recreation activities.
3. Referral.
4. Youth advocacy.
5. Outreach.

To demonstrate, document, and assess a crisis home program for runaway youth--up to five-day placements with intensive family counseling in volunteer homes.

1. Program Description.
2. Model Description.
3. Model Evaluation.
4. Data on client population.

7. Interseminarian, Inc.
(Project Place)
32 Rutland Street
Boston, Mass. 02118

Michael Hodas

6/23/74 - 12/23/75

\$84,987

Interseminarian is a cooperative organization composed of two principal service components:

1. Project Place:
 - a. Shelter (short and intermediate)
 - b. Counseling.
 - c. Switchboard, counseling and referral.
 - d. Drop-in center.
 - e. Outreach (emergency van).
 - f. Legal project.
 - g. New community projects.
 - h. Training (Learning Center & Trng.Inst.)
2. Bridge Over Troubled Water
 - a. Outreach services (street workers).
 - b. Hotline (counseling and referral).
 - c. Individual, family and group counseling.
 - d. Drop-in.
 - e. Free medical van and dental clinic.

1. Project Place. An intermediate term "transition" house for youngsters in need of long-term counseling, educational and recreational programs, medical and dental services, psychological evaluation, family counseling, placement assistance, legal aid and supportive followup.
2. Bridge Over Troubled Water. An individual emergency shelter care project with an outreach component, safe and supportive shelter, counseling and planned day and evening activities.

Final report submission is imminent.

Contractor Principal Investigator Project Period Amount of Award	Summary of Ongoing Program	Summary of Project To demonstrate, document, and assess:	Summary of Final (Comments)
8. Mac Neal Memorial Hospital (Youth-in-Crisis Project) 6737 West 34th Street Berwyn, Illinois 60402 Richard M. King 6/23/74 - 6/23/75 \$47,100	Mac Neal Memorial Hospital sponsors the "Youth-in-Crisis Project" which offers the following services: 1. Shelter. 2. Crisis intervention counseling. 3. Street outreach. 4. Medical services. 5. Big Brother/Big Sister. 6. Job placement.	A "Runaway Response System" -- a team of counseling approach involving three project staff -- a parent advocate, a youth advocate, and a team leader.	1. Model Description. 2. Model Evaluation. 3. Data on client population.
9. Metro-Help, Inc. 2210 North Halsted Chicago, Illinois 60614 Greg Cahill 6/24/74 - 6/23/75 (Terminated 12/24/74) \$46,384 (See also NIMH 4 -- Documentation and Assessment)	Metro-Help operates more than 20 local youth services organized into a metropolitan Runaway Services Development Association providing -- 1. Family, individual and group counseling. 2. Foster home placement. 3. Crisis intervention services. 4. Medical services. 5. Legal services. 6. Referral services. 7. Youth Network Council. 8. Metro-Help Switchboard.	Three projects: 1. Foster home selection and training. 2. Runaway group home. 3. Program for black runaways.	Project terminated 12/24/75. No final report forthcoming.
10. Ozone House, Inc. 621 East William Street Ann Arbor, Michigan 48108 Harvey Saver 6/24/74 - 6/23/75 (Extended to 11/30/75) \$42,376	Since it began operation in early 1970, Ozone House has developed a comprehensive, well-integrated network of services through both alternative and traditional agencies. Services provided include: 1. Foster parents and program. 2. Telephone and walk-in counseling. 3. Individual and family counseling. 4. Free lunch program. 5. Emergency housing program. 6. Public outreach and community education. 7. Referral and information, regarding legal, medical, housing, financial and long-term counseling resources.	1. A Creative Arts Workshop as an alternative counseling setting. 2. Foster Home Program by recruiting short-term foster homes and facilities licensing procedures.	1. Program Description. 2. Model Description. 3. Evaluation of Program. 4. Evaluation of Model. 5. Data on client population.
11. The Salvation Army (New Life House) 744 N. Clark Street Chicago, Illinois 60610 Capt. David A. Dalberg 6/24/74 - 12/23/75 (Extended to 4/30/76) \$65,176	The New Life House is one of several programs of The Salvation Army. The House is a crisis-intervention, short-term residential counseling center for runaway girls, ages 13 to 19. Comprehensive services include -- 1. Individual, group and family counseling. 2. Followup. 3. Referral services.	An extension and intensification of their service delivery program -- 1. Outreach to school counseling and parent organizations. 2. Outreach to youth on the street. 3. Staff and volunteer training. 4. Develop a data collection and analysis system. 5. Provide "rap" groups for parents and youth.	This project is ongoing. Final report is due 4/30/76.

	Summary of Ongoing Program	Summary of Project To demonstrate, document, and assess:	Summary of Final Report (Comments)
1	Mac Neal Memorial Hospital sponsors the "Youth-in-Crisis Project" which offers the following services: 1. Shelter. 2. Crisis intervention counseling. 3. Street outreach. 4. Medical services. 5. Big Brother/Big Sister. 6. Job placement.	A "Runaway Response System" -- a team of counseling approach involving three project staff -- a parent advocate, a youth advocate, and a team leader.	1. Model Description. 2. Model Evaluation. 3. Data on client population.
4	Metro-Help operates more than 20 local youth services organized into a metropolitan Runaway Services Development Association providing -- 1. Family, individual and group counseling. 2. Foster home placement. 3. Crisis intervention services. 4. Medical services. 5. Legal services. 6. Referral services. 7. Youth Network Council. 8. Metro-Help Switchboard.	Three projects: 1. Foster home selection and training. 2. Runaway group home. 3. Program for black runaways.	Project terminated 12/24/74. No final report forthcoming.
08	Since it began operation in early 1970, Ozone House has developed a comprehensive, well-integrated network of services through both alternative and traditional agencies. Services provided include: 1. Foster parents and program. 2. Telephone and walk-in counseling. 3. Individual and family counseling. 4. Free lunch program. 5. Emergency housing program. 6. Public outreach and community education. 7. Referral and information, regarding legal, medical, housing, financial and long-term counseling resources.	1. A Creative Arts Workshop as an alternative counseling setting. 2. Foster Home Program by recruiting short-term foster homes and facilities licensing procedures.	1. Program Description. 2. Model Description. 3. Evaluation of Program. 4. Evaluation of Model. 5. Data on client population.
0.	The New Life House is one of several programs of The Salvation Army. The House is a crisis-intervention, short-term residential counseling center for runaway girls, ages 13 to 19. Comprehensive services include -- 1. Individual, group and family counseling. 2. Followup. 3. Referral services.	An extension and intensification of their service delivery program -- 1. Outreach to school counseling and parent organizations. 2. Outreach to youth on the street. 3. Staff and volunteer training. 4. Develop a data collection and analysis system. 5. Provide "rap" groups for parents and youth.	This project is ongoing. The final report is due 4/30/76.

Contractor Principal Investigator Project Period Amount of Award	Summary of Ongoing Program	Summary of Project To demonstrate, document, and assess:	This project final report
12. Southwest Denver Community Mental Health Services, Inc. 3052 West Mississippi Ave. Denver, Colorado 80219 Stewart Nyholm 6/23/74 - 12/24/75 (Extended to 5/31/76) \$64,879	Southwest Denver offers alternative services for felons, drug addicts, and alcoholics. Runaway youth are offered crisis intervention, involving home visits and family treatment.	An alternative to placement in Juvenile Hall, by developing three private foster homes.	This project final report
13. Special Approaches in Juvenile Assistance, Inc. 1743 18th St., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20016 Marjorie Statman 6/24/74 - 6/23/75 (Extended to 10/15/75) \$47,500	SAJA is a broadly based coalition of youth-oriented service projects. Since SAJA was incorporated in November 1969, a network of services has been established consisting of two informal clusters--residential and vocational. 1. Residential cluster: a. Runaway House: a temporary shelter offering crisis counseling, family counseling, court advocacy, and referral to other SAJA and area agencies. b. Foster Care Program: a foster home location placement and supervision service. c. Family Counseling Seminar: long and short-term therapy and support. d. Other House: a temporary group shelter home, counseling and tutoring. e. Second and Third House: a long-term group foster home, offering individual and group counseling, school and job placement. 2. Vocational Cluster: a. Pathways Job Cooperative: offers employment counseling, group and individual counseling, placements; weekly youth employment workshops. b. Strongforce: provides job apprenticeships. c. Washington Youth Corps: a summer apprenticeship program. Educational, medical, legal and national linkages with other runaway houses are offered through a vast network of referral resources.	1. Recruitment and training of foster families. 2. Extension of training and supervision of family and counseling staff. 3. Ongoing family counseling with families of runaways. 4. Work with "new families" created by young people as they leave SAJA and begin to live on their own.	1. Program 2. Model 3. Model 4. Data

Summary of Ongoing Program	Summary of Project To demonstrate, document, and assess:	Summary of Final Report (Comments)
Southwest Denver offers alternative services for felons, drug addicts, and alcoholics. Runaway youth are offered crisis intervention, involving home visits and family treatment.	An alternative to placement in Juvenile Hall, by developing three private foster homes.	This project is ongoing. The final report is due 5/31/76.
SAJA is a broadly based coalition of youth-oriented service projects. Since SAJA was incorporated in November 1969, a network of services has been established consisting of two informal clusters--residential and vocational. 1. Residential cluster: a. Runaway House: a temporary shelter offering crisis counseling, family counseling, court advocacy, and referral to other SAJA and area agencies. b. Foster Care Program: a foster home location placement and supervision service. c. Family Counseling Seminar: long and short-term therapy and support. d. Other House: a temporary group shelter home; counseling and tutoring. e. Second and Third House: a long-term group foster home, offering individual and group counseling, school and job placement. 2. Vocational Cluster: a. Pathways Job Cooperative: offers employment counseling, group and individual counseling, placements; weekly youth employment workshops. b. Strongforce: provides job apprenticeships. c. Washington Youth Corps: a summer apprenticeship program. Educational, medical, legal and national linkages with other runaway houses are offered through a vast network of referral resources.	1. Recruitment and training of foster families. 2. Extension of training and supervision of family and counseling staff. 3. Ongoing family counseling with families of runaways. 4. Work with "new families" created by young people as they leave SAJA and begin to live on their own.	1. Program Description. 2. Model Description. 3. Model Evaluation. 4. Data on client population.

Contractor Principal Investigator Project Period Amount of Award	Summary of Ongoing Program	Summary of Project To demonstrate, document, and assess:	Summary
14. United Indians Group Home, Inc. 2525 Park Avenue South Minneapolis, Minnesota 55407 Gordon C. Thayer 6/24/74 - 6/23/75 (Extended to 10/15/75) \$62,235	United Indians Group Home for Girls operates a group home and a community outreach program. <u>Group Home:</u> 1. A suitable living situation until residents are able to return home or function in an independent setting. 2. Counseling to help develop individual plans for each resident. 3. Group sessions; family counseling sessions, recreation and cultural activities. 4. Followup and referral services. <u>Outreach</u> 1. Advocacy for Indian people at welfare offices. 2. Appearances at juvenile court with youth who are not residents but who need support and counseling. 3. Educational and vocational assistance to juveniles other than residents and ex-residents. 4. Sponsorship of free arts and crafts classes in the community.	Extension of present residential program to: 1. Provide crisis intervention. 2. Establish liaison with child's present family and extended family. 3. Extend outreach services through street workers. 4. Serve as an information and referral center for all Indian children and their families. 5. Enhance Indian cultural identity. A unique aspect of the community outreach program involved the use of a van vehicle as an outreach and information and referral source. The van would travel to pow-wows, athletic events, and Indian community activities to provide on-the-spot services to Indian youth.	1. Program to: 2. Model D 3. Data on
15. The Whale's Tale (Amicus House) 412 Neville Street Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213 Henry C. Lipinski 6/24/74 - 6/23/75 (Extended to 10/30/75) \$58,228	The Whale's Tale administers three programs: 1. Amicus House. A shelter and treatment facility for runaway youth providing: a. Temporary lodging and meals. b. Crisis intervention. c. Family therapy, individual counseling, and group therapy. 2. Karma House. A nonresidential therapeutic community serving drug misusers and persons with various emotional and behavioral problems. 3. Families Together. A specialized service for families who have a member who has been involved in problematic drug misuse, running away, delinquency or other acting out. Families Together offers crisis intervention and ongoing therapy to these families.	1. Recruitment, screening, evaluation and training of foster parent applications. 2. Placement of adolescent in foster home following residential evaluation by runaway house staff. 3. Continuing contact with foster home to help adolescent and "parents" successfully work out their problems. 4. Community education and advocacy regarding changes in foster care system.	1. Model 2. Model 3. Data on
16. Youth Advocates, Inc. 1825 Eighteenth St. Seattle, Washington 98122 Eleanor Leech 6/24/74 - 6/23/75 (Extended to 5/23/76) \$46,000	Youth Advocates provides-- 1. A crisis center. 2. Legal services. 3. Short-term residence for girls. 4. Advocacy services. 5. Foster placement. 6. Referral services.	A short-term residence for young women, offering advocacy, personal counseling, recreation and education programs, and group living skills development.	This project final report

Summary of Ongoing Program	Summary of Project To demonstrate, document, and assess:	Summary of Final Report (Comments)
United Indians Group Home for Girls operates a group home and a community outreach program. <u>Group Home:</u> 1. A suitable living situation until residents are able to return home or function in an independent setting. 2. Counseling to help develop individual plans for each resident. 3. Group sessions; family counseling sessions, recreation and cultural activities. 4. Followup and referral services. <u>Outreach</u> 1. Advocacy for Indian people at welfare offices. 2. Appearances at juvenile court with youth who are not residents but who need support and counseling. 3. Educational and vocational assistance to juveniles other than residents and ex-residents. 4. Sponsorship of free arts and crafts classes in the community.	Extension of present residential program to: 1. Provide crisis intervention. 2. Establish liaison with child's present family and extended family. 3. Extend outreach services through street workers. 4. Serve as an information and referral center for all Indian children and their families. 5. Enhance Indian cultural identity. A unique aspect of the community outreach program involved the use of a van vehicle as an outreach and information and referral source. The van would travel to pow-wows, athletic events, and Indian community activities to provide on-the-spot services to Indian youth.	1. Program Description. 2. Model Description. 3. Data on client population.
The Whale's Tale administers three programs: 1. Amicus House. A shelter and treatment facility for runaway youth providing: a. Temporary lodging and meals. b. Crisis intervention. c. Family therapy, individual counseling, and group therapy. 2. Karma House. A nonresidential therapeutic community serving drug misusers and persons with various emotional and behavioral problems. 3. Families Together. A specialized service for families who have a member who has been involved in problematic drug misuse, running away, delinquency or other acting out. Families Together offers crisis intervention and ongoing therapy to these families.	1. Recruitment, screening, evaluation and training of foster parent applications. 2. Placement of adolescent in foster home following residential evaluation by runaway house staff. 3. Continuing contact with foster home to help adolescent and "parents" successfully work out their problems. 4. Community education and advocacy regarding changes in foster care system.	1. Model Description. 2. Model Evaluation. 3. Data on client population.
Youth Advocates provides-- 1. A crisis center. 2. Legal services. 3. Short-term residence for girls. 4. Advocacy services. 5. Foster placement. 6. Referral services.	A short-term residence for young women, offering advocacy, personal counseling, recreation and education programs, and group living skills development.	This project is ongoing. The final report is expected 5/23/76.

Contractor Principal Investigator Project Period Amount of Award	Description of Ongoing Program	Summary of Project To demonstrate, document, and assess:	Summary of Final Report (Comments)
17. Youth Emergency Services (Y.E.S.) 9307 Olive Street Rd. St. Louis, Mo. 63132 Joe Palarzolo 6/24/74 - 6/23/75 (Extended to 10/31/75) \$56,012	Four basic components comprise the Y.E.S. service program. 1. 24-hour hotline. 2. Alternative family placement. 3. Walk-in individual and family counseling. 4. Emergency shelter.	A group home for youth unable to return home. A therapeutic community will be established without formal counseling.	1. Program Description. 2. Model Description. 3. Model Evaluation. 4. Data on client population.
18. Youth Resources Center, Inc. (Second Mile for Runaways) c/o First United Methodist Church Queens Chapel and Queensbury Roads Hyattsville, Maryland 20782 Les Ulm 6/24/74 - 6/23/75 (Extended to 8/23/75) \$27,160	The Center offers a diversified program: 1. 24-hour telephone counseling. 2. Emergency housing at Second Mile. 3. Drop-in counseling. 4. Family counseling. 5. Information and referral services. Auxiliary services include: 1. Psychiatric consultation. 2. Legal services. 3. Training. 4. Community education.	Expansion and strengthening of existing services to runaways and to document the effectiveness of the family counseling program.	1. Program Description. 2. Evaluation of Program. 3. Data on client population.

Summary of Projects on Behalf of Runaway Youth and Their Families
Sponsored by the
National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration
Public Health Service
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

NIMH-3. Training and Community Education Model Demonstrations -- Contracts were awarded to the following runaway centers to demonstrate, document, and assess training and/or community education models on behalf of runaway youth and their families:

Contractor Principal Investigator Project Period Amount of Award	Summary of Ongoing Program	Summary of Project To demonstrate, document, and assess:	Summary of Final Report (Comments)
1. Briarpatch, Inc. 25 North Webster Street Madison, Wisc. 53702 Rev. Rennard Svanoe 6/26/74 - 6/25/75 (Extended to 12/31/75) \$15,349	Briarpatch for Runaways was opened in February 1972 as an alternative agency serving the basic geographic area of Southern Wisconsin. The types of services provided by Briarpatch include: 1. Individual and family counseling and crisis intervention. 2. Temporary foster home placements. 3. Referrals. 4. Outreach. 5. Follow-up. 6. Community education.	A variety of training models was tested and evaluated to achieve the following objectives: 1. To provide special training skills to program staff. 2. To bring together staffs from traditional and nontraditional agencies to impart skills and knowledge through formal and informal settings. 3. To increase awareness of the problems young people encounter and of the effectiveness of a youth advocacy position in helping youth deal with these problems, by providing school personnel, service clubs, church groups, agencies, and other interested citizens and parents with information on Briarpatch's experiences with youth.	The final report submission is imminent.
2. The Bridge - Metro Atlanta Mediation Center, Inc. 848 Peachtree St., N.E. Atlanta, Ga. 30308 Gregory J. Santos 6/24/74 - 6/23/75 (Extended to 10/31/75) \$25,000	The Metro-Atlanta Mediation Center exists to provide remedial, preventative, and educational services especially designed to meet the needs of both families in situational crisis and the wide variety of concerned individuals working in the area of youth and family services. The principal program objectives are: 1. Mediation resources for family and youth in situation crisis or in a pre-crisis state. 2. To provide consultation and/or training and development resources for community groups. 3. To provide parent and youth education resources through a workshop, dialogue groups and speaking engagements. 4. To serve as a workshop/laboratory for professionals and paraprofessionals who work in job positions which bring them in direct contact with parent-youth issues (teachers, school counsellors, probation officers, etc.). Other service components include: 1. Adult Basic Education Program. 2. A residential treatment facility for adolescent drug abusers (Chripalis).	1. Graduate student volunteer training program. 2. Paid Black student training (internships). 3. Community training workshop. 4. Staff training through workshops in transactional analysis, Gestalt therapy, parent effectiveness training, etc. 5. Community education.	1. Program Description. 2. Model Description. 3. Model Evaluation. 4. Data on clients served.

Contractor
Principal Investigator
Project Period
Amount of Award

Summary of Ongoing Program

Summary of Project

To demonstrate, document, and assess:

Summary of Final Report
(Comments)

3. The Family Connection
1314 Welch Street
Houston, Texas 77006

Douglas Uzzell

6/24/74 - 6/23/75
(Extended to 11/30/75)

\$48,000

The Family Connection has been extending services to youth in crisis and their families since June 1970. Services of The Family Connection include:
1. Temporary shelter and food.
2. Counseling to youth in crisis and their families.
3. Referral services.
4. Planned recreational activities.
Affiliating arrangements provide extended specialized services in the areas of:
1. Legal aid.
2. Medical and dental services.
3. Recreational and educational activities.

A two-component training program:
1. On-the-job training.
Training focussed on developing the skills of a permanent volunteer staff to specialize as legal helpers, job finders, phone counselors, office workers, transporters, health aides, tutors, and recreation/education planners.
2. Community education:
A slide/video-tape were developed to educate, raise consciousness, develop support and impart prevention skills. Target groups include:
a. Parent and youth groups.
b. Television audiences.
c. Community, State and private organizations including other halfway houses.
Additional project activities included:
1. Providing technical assistance in the establishment of a prototype Family Connection facility in the third ward of the Martin Luther King, Jr., Community Center.
2. Planning and coordinating the development of a volunteer/staff training manual.

1. Model Description.
2. Report on Community Education.
3. Family Connection Training Manual for Volunteers and New Staff.
4. Model Evaluation.
5. Film strip, "Runaways."
6. Data on client population.

4. Freeport, Inc.
361 Commonwealth Ave.
Newton, Mass. 02167

Phyllis Busanski

6/24/74 - 6/23/75

\$49,260

In 1969 Freeport founded a group home for male and female adolescents in serious familial and life crises. The home provides:
1. Shelter and care up to 8 months.
2. Individual, group & family counseling.
3. Legal services.
4. Medical services.
5. Referral services.

The project objectives were:
1. A training program.
To develop interpersonal and academic competencies.
2. A community education program.
To document the process of Freeport's creation and development to compose a training manual; and to create a series of training audio and video-tapes.

1. Program Description.
2. Model Description.
3. Model Evaluation.
4. Data on client population.

5. Huckleberry House, Inc.
1869 Summit Street
Columbus, Ohio 43201

Rev. W. Douglas McCoard

6/24/74 - 6/23/75
(Extended to 12/15/75)

\$7,000

In addition to serving as a vehicle for family reintegration and reconciliation, Huckleberry House offers the following services:
1. Shelter, food, a supervised living environment and professional counseling to runaway youth and their families.
2. 24-hour crisis counselling.
3. Individual family diagnosis and counselling.
4. Prevention counselling.
5. 24-hour telephone counselling.
6. Short-term, non-residential self-help.
7. Community consultation and educational services.

A two component project:
1. A two-level on-the-job volunteer staff area university students, public and private agency personnel, and personnel in related fields. Training focussed on the development of skills of service to runaways and their families.
2. A community education program of demonstration-workshops for schools, civic and parent groups, police and law enforcement agencies.

1. Program Description.
2. Model Description.
3. Model Evaluation (including recommendations and research instruments).
4. Data on client population.
5. Training Manual.

Contractor Principal Investigator Project Period Amount of Award	Summary of Ongoing Program	Summary of Project To demonstrate, document, and assess:	Summary of Final Report (Comments)
6. Juvenile Assistance, McLean Ltd. (Alternative House) P. O. Box 637 McLean, Virginia 22101 Judith K. Leader 6/26/74 - 6/25/75 (Extended to 7/26/75) \$44,476	Juvenile Assistance, McLean, Ltd. has operated Alternative House, a crisis intervention and residence center, since 1972. Juvenile Assistance has a three-phased program consisting of: 1. Preventive counseling for potential runaways and their families. 2. Temporary inhouse residence for runaways. 3. Followup for ex-residents. Services provided by Juvenile Assistance parallel the three phases of the program and include: 1. Hotline counseling. 2. Walk-in counseling. 3. Short-term shelter and food. 4. Referral. 5. Followup counseling. Other activities of Juvenile Assistance are: 1. Youth advocacy. 2. Lobbying for youth program funding. 3. Parent/peer support groups. 4. Recycling activities. 5. Arts and crafts workroom. 6. Youth library inhouse.	The objectives were: 1. To develop a comprehensive on-the-job training program for approximately 72 new staff and community volunteers. 2. To conduct a needs assessment. 3. To develop a community agency procedure referral file and training system. 4. To develop a method of training community board members in policy-making functions for a non-traditional runaway house operation.	A three-part final report is provided. 1. Program and Model Description. 2. Training Manual. 3. Model Evaluation (including research material). 4. Data on client population.
7. Looking Glass Family Crisis Intervention Center, Inc. 550 River Road Eugene, Oregon James H. Forbes 6/24/74 - 6/23/75 to 10/23/75) \$20,260	Looking Glass, founded in 1972, provides the following services: 1. Crisis service: 24-hour/7 days a week telephone and walk-in counseling. 2. Shelter care facilities. 3. Counseling program - individual, group family. 4. Vocational and educational alternatives. 5. Foster home placements. 6. Outreach prevention. 7. Followup/aftercare services.	1. A training program for existing volunteer staff and paid staff. 2. A community education project designed to train those individuals and agencies who are working with runaway youth. 3. A training library.	1. Program Description. 2. Model Description. 3. Model Evaluation. 4. Data on client population. 5. Volunteer manual.

Contractor
Principal Investigator
Project Period
Amount of Award

Summary of Ongoing Program

Summary of Project

To demonstrate, document, and assess:

Summary of Final Report
(Comments)

8. San Diego Youth
Services, Inc.
Box 33086
San Diego, California
92103

John W. Wedemeyer, Jr.

6/24/74 - 6/23/75
(Extended to 12/31/75)

\$72,000

This is a cooperative project for the following five crisis intervention and residential runaway projects in San Diego County:

1. The Bridge (San Diego Youth Services, Inc.). Provides 24-hour crisis intervention, telephone and walk-in counseling; residential services, including meals; recreational activities; employment counseling and placement assistance; advocacy and referral services. The Bridge operates with a core of 30 volunteers.
2. Project OZ (YMCA). A family resource center and delinquency prevention program offering crisis intervention for parents and teenagers, short-term residential treatment for adolescents; outpatient services; and an aftercare program.
3. Project OZ North (YMCA). A new service program extending group, individual, family and peer counseling; milieu treatment; and aftercare. Short-term residential services.
4. Emergency Community Housing Organization. ECHO functions to provide emergency housing; crisis intervention; community referrals; counseling; and medical services.
5. Southeast Involvement Program (S.I.P.). S.I.P. is another alternative service to runaways and "out-of-control" youth. Services provided include housing and meals; "drop in" professional and peer counseling; as well as family counseling.

The primary purpose of this contract was to develop a cooperative, coordinated approach on the part of the San Diego County runaway centers to improve service to runaways, their families and the communities of San Diego County. The objectives were:

1. To develop a cooperative training system.
2. To develop improved data collection systems.
3. To identify common causes of the runaway phenomenon.
4. To identify and share effective approaches to solving the individual, family and community problems which tend to cause runaway behavior.
5. To disseminate appropriate information and ideas in regard to creative service delivery and management systems.
6. To foster the development of positive linkages among runaway centers and other youth-serving agencies.
7. To demonstrate the effectiveness of runaway centers.
8. To develop improved followup and internal evaluation.

1. Model Description.
2. Model Evaluation.
3. Data on client population.

Contractor Principal Investigator Project Period Amount of Award	Summary of Ongoing Program	Summary of Project To demonstrate, document, and assess:	Summary of Final Report (Comments)
9. Voyage House, Inc. 1433 Lombard Street Philadelphia, Pa. 19103 Margaret A. Krueger 6/24/74 - 6/23/75 (Extended to 10/8/75) \$55,900	Voyage House was established in March 1971 as an alternative youth services and resource network. Services provided by Voyage House include: 1. 24-hour drop-in counseling service. 2. Streetwork (outreach) program. 3. Two long-term residence foster homes. 4. An interim house. 5. An emergency housing program. Voyage House provides the following additional specialized services: 1. Educational services through a learning center with a program ranging from academic and art classes, interest classes, individual counseling, group workshops in communication skills, problem solving, decision-making and survival skills. 2. Legal project designed to educate youth about their rights, to provide legal counsel for minors and to test, when appropriate, the constitutionality of some of the juvenile legal code.	The project was designed to facilitate community education by: 1. Establishing an outpost in Fairmont as a way to provide some street youth and runaways with resources and with an alternative to street life. 2. Establishing a training group to serve the community-at-large involving teenagers from Port Richmond, Schuylkill and the Center City area, using Voyage as an outpost. 3. Three-phased training program for streetworkers will consist of: a. An overview of the juvenile justice scene including visits to juvenile courts, detention facilities and visits to various Voyage projects. b. Familiarization with the target areas where the street workers will develop a sense of the community milieu. c. Development of information network to equip streetworkers as community resource people.	A two-part final report was provided: 1. Program and Model Description. 2. Model Evaluation. 3. Data on client population.
10. Youth Services, Inc. (The Greenhouse) 700 Frenchman Street New Orleans, La. Donald M. Loving 6/24/74 - 6/23/75 (Extended to 7/23/75) \$2,048 (See also NIMH-4 -- Documentation and Assessment.)	In 1972 the Greenhouse began operation of a runaway program which provides: 1. Housing. 2. Individual and family counseling. 3. Medical services. 4. Referral services.	The project objectives were: 1. To organize and systematize existing body of knowledge into a service training model. 2. To increase staff ability to deliver high quality of direct service through training programs in treatment techniques and modalities. 3. To provide community education programs. 4. To develop peer counseling techniques and resources.	Interim reports provide information about a variety of training and community education projects undertaken by Youth Services, including: 1. Diagnostic Skills and Individual Psychodynamics Workshop. 2. Transactional Analysis Workshop. 3. Gestalt Workshop. 4. Peer supervision experiences.

Summary of Projects on Behalf of Runaway Youth and Their Families
Sponsored by the
National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration
Public Health Service
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

NIMH - 4. Documentation and Assessment-- Contracts were awarded to the following runaway centers to document and assess services on behalf of runaway youth and their families:

Contractor Principal Investigator Project Period Amount of Award	Summary of Ongoing Program	Summary of Project	Summary
1. Focus, Inc. 1916 Goldring Avenue Las Vegas, Nevada 89106 Dave Williams 6/24/74 - 6/23/75 (Extended to 7/8/75) \$36,790	Focus operates a two-faceted program including a drop-in center and a runaway youth hostel. Services include -- 1. Individual and family counseling. 2. Medical services. 3. Legal services. 4. Network referral system.	To document and assess runaway centers to help determine future needs of runaway service programs. The project objectives included: 1. To revise record keeping system. 2. To computerize records. 3. To evaluate runaway services.	The two-p 1. Progr 2. a. P (incl ment b. D *Assesse a subco Research Corporat
2. Hale Kipa Shelter Home 2006 McKinley Street Honolulu, Hawaii 96822 Eve McCleanan 6/24/74 - 6/23/75 (Extended to 8/31/75) \$37,550	Hale Kipa provides shelter on an as-needed, walk-in basis for adolescent females and unemancipated adult females with children. An alternative home environment offers -- 1. Individual and group counseling. 2. Cultural and educational enrichment programs. 3. Interpersonal communication development. 4. Referral services.	The project objectives included: 1. To collect and analyze data on clients. 2. To evaluate the services program.	The final 1. Progr 2. Incid 3. Data 4. Progr ing r and r *Document conducted with the Behaviora
3. Metro Help, Inc. 2210 North Halsted Chicago, Illinois 60614 Greg Cahill 6/24/74 - 6/23/75 (Extended to 12/24/74) \$516 (See also NIMH-2-13 - Ser- ice Model Demonstration)	Metro-Help operates more than 20 local youth services organized into a metropolitan Runaway Services Development Association providing... 1. Family, individual, and group counseling. 2. Foster home placement. 3. Crisis intervention services. 4. Medical services. 5. Legal services. 6. Referral services. 7. Youth Network Council. 8. Metro-Help Switchboard.	The project objectives involved the assessment of the services, referrals, and telephone consultation.	Project No final

Summary of Projects on Behalf of Runaway Youth and Their Families

Sponsored by the

National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)

Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration

Public Health Service

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Assessment-- Contracts were awarded to the following runaway centers to document and assess services on behalf of runaway youth and their families:

Summary of Ongoing Program	Summary of Project	Summary of Final Report (Comments)
Focus operates a two-faceted program including a drop-in center and a runaway youth hostel. Services include -- 1. Individual and family counseling. 2. Medical services. 3. Legal services. 4. Network referral system.	To document and assess runaway centers to help determine future needs of runaway service programs. The project objectives included: 1. To revise record keeping system. 2. To computerize records. 3. To evaluate runaway services.	The two-part report contains: 1. Program Description 2. a. Program Evaluation* (including research instrument and recommendations) b. Data on client population. *Assessment was conducted under a subcontract with Behavioral Research and Evaluation Corporation.
Hale Kipa provides shelter on an as-needed, walk-in basis for adolescent females and unemancipated adult females with children. An alternative home environment offers -- 1. Individual and group counseling. 2. Cultural and educational enrichment programs. 3. Interpersonal communication development. 4. Referral services.	The project objectives included: 1. To collect and analyze data on clients. 2. To evaluate the services program.	The final report* contains: 1. Program Description. 2. Incidence in Hawaii. 3. Data on client population. 4. Program Evaluation (including research instruments and recommendations). *Documentation and assessment was conducted under a subcontract with the Institute of Behavioral Sciences.
Metro-Help operates more than 20 local youth services organized into a metropolitan Runaway Services Development Association providing... 1. Family, individual, and group counseling. 2. Foster home placement. 3. Crisis intervention services. 4. Medical services. 5. Legal services. 6. Referral services. 7. Youth Network Council. 8. Metro-Help Switchboard.	The project objectives involved the assessment of the services, referrals, and telephone consultation.	Project terminated 12/24/74. No final report forthcoming.

Contractor
Principal Investigator
Project Period
Amount of Award

Summary of Ongoing Program

Summary of Project

Summary of Final Report
(Comments)

4. Valley Youth House
539 Eighth Avenue
Bethlehem, Pa. 18018

Gary W. Stone

6/26/74 - 6/23/75
(Extended to 12/6/75)

\$38,065

Valley Youth House has provided the following services since it began operation in 1973:

1. Temporary shelter.
2. Individual and family counseling.
3. 24-hour crisis intervention.
4. Medical services.
5. Legal consultation.
6. Vocational services.
7. Educational services.
8. Referral services.

The project objectives were:

1. Document incidence of runaway population in Bethlehem.
2. Determine success of Valley Youth House in providing an alternative to juvenile detention.
3. Determine success in reducing recidivism in runaways.
4. Determine extent of cooperation with other agencies.

The two-part report contains:

1. Program Description.
 2. a. Program Evaluation*
(including research instruments and recommendations)
 - b. Incidence in Bethlehem
 - c. Data on client population.
- *Evaluation was conducted under a subcontract with Lehigh University.

5. Youth Advocates, Inc.
3841 Judah Street
San Francisco, Ca. 94122

Steven Lieberman

6/26/74 - 6/25/75
(Extended to 7/25/75)

\$37,200

Youth Advocates began in 1967 as Huckleberry's for Runaways. It now offers a wide range of services to youth including:

1. Huckleberry House - a 24-hour crisis center.
2. Greenhouse--
 - a. A group home.
 - b. Individual and family counseling.
 - c. Alternative living program (foster homes).
 - d. Legal services.
 - e. Advocacy services.

The project objectives were:

1. To determine the effectiveness of working with runaways and their families.
2. To determine suitability of administrative structure.
3. To assess relations with other community agencies.
4. To determine ability to encourage change.

The final report* provides --

1. Program Description.
 2. Data on client population.
 3. Program Evaluation
(including recommendations).
- *Documentation and assessment was conducted under a subcontract with the Institute for the Study of Social & Health Issues.

6. Youth Services, Inc.
(The Greenhouse)
700 Frenchman Street
New Orleans, La. 70116

David M. Loving

6/24/74 - 6/23/75
(Extended to 7/23/75)

\$46,602

(See also NIMH-3 -
Training/Community Education
Model Demonstration)

In 1972 the Greenhouse began operation of a runaway program which provides --

1. Housing.
2. Individual and family counseling.
3. Medical services.
4. Referral services.

The project objectives were --

1. To develop standardized forms for data collection.
2. To develop a system for data coding, storage, and analysis.
3. To assess the Greenhouse program and its objectives.

The final report provides --

1. Program Description
2. Data on client population.*
3. Program Evaluation*

*Project data collection system and evaluation was developed by Jefferson L. Sulver, Ph.D., Tulane University.

Summary of Projects on Behalf of Runaway Youth and Their Families
Sponsored by the
Social and Rehabilitation Service (SRS)
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Contractor/Grantee Principal Investigator Project Period Amount of Contract/Grant Type of Project	Summary of Project	Summary of Final Report (Comments)
SRS-1. Scientific Analysis Corp. 210 Spear Street San Francisco, California 94105 Dr. Dorothy Miller July 1, 1974 - June 30, 1976 \$300,000 (Grant) <u>Research</u>	To fund a 2-year research project to determine typologies of runaway youth services. By examining street and social agency "runaway service terminals," the study assessed runaways' travel paths, sources of support, social organization, values, exploits, and significant motives. Quantitative and qualitative data on runaways' motivations clarify the role of such precipitating factors as psychological disturbance, parental abuse/neglect, striving for independence, environmental pressures (school, peers) and cultural impact. Services and their effectiveness for runaways were also analyzed.	The preliminary report on the Social and Rehabilitation Service two-year services typology study actually consists of three separate analyses: 1. A Descriptive Report on the Characteristics of Runaway Youth (based on a purposive sample of 209 runaways from the Los Angeles and San Francisco areas). 2. A Report on a Study of Runaway Youth in the Berkeley, California, High School System. 3. An Organization Analysis of Social Agencies Who Serve Runaway Youth. A study of eight public and private social agencies.
SRS-2. <u>Information and data gathering.</u> (Project undertaken by staff of SRS.)	To secure general information from all State and local welfare departments on service programs available, under Titles IV-A and B of the Social Security Act, to runaways and their families. At the time of the survey, services for runaways were funded under Titles IV-A and IV-B and the emergency services provisions of the Social Security Act.	Forty-seven States responded to a questionnaire sent to all States and territories requesting information on State-sponsored or approved services for runaways and their families. 1. Twenty-three States reported having specific statutory authority to provide services to runaway youth; 24 do not. 2. Eight States reported having legislative barriers such that State welfare agencies are actually prohibited from offering direct services to runaways.

Summary of Projects on Behalf of Runaway Youth and Their Families
Sponsored by the
Social and Rehabilitation Service (SRS)
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

SRS-2. (Continued)

3. Most States could not account for FY 1974 expenditures specifically to runaway services inasmuch as they were embedded in other services.
4. The ranking of referral sources by social service agencies was (1) courts and other agencies and (4) self-referrals.
5. Thirty-four States reported no services for runaways in FY 1974; eight reported that such services were needed.

SRS-3. New York University
School of Social Work
3 Washington Square North
New York, New York 10003

Professor Sherman Barr

\$81,895 (Grant)

Technical Assistance and
Training Programs

To develop national and regional training materials on services to runaway youth which may be incorporated into university curricula and be available to public and voluntary agencies.

This project was a combined effort of the NYU School of Social Work and the Travelers' Aid/International Social Service of America to use their respective educational and practical expertise in developing a national training program which reflects the interdisciplinary needs of social service agencies concerned with the problems of runaways.

SRS-4. Technical Assistance and
Training Programs

(Project undertaken by
staff of SRS.)

To explore the extent to which funds under Title IV-A and IV-B of the Social Security Act may be used for runaway youth and their families.

Summary of Projects on Behalf of Runaway Youth and Their Families
Sponsored by the
Social and Rehabilitation Service (SRS)
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

		3. Most States could not accurately report FY 1974 expenditures specifically related to runaway services inasmuch as these were embedded in other service categories. 4. The ranking of referral sources to public social service agencies were (1) police, (2) courts and other agencies, (3) parents, and (4) self-referrals. 5. Thirty-four States reported that additional services for runaways are needed in their State; eight reported that no additional services were needed.
orth 003	To develop national and regional training materials on services to runaway youth which may be incorporated into university curricula and be available to public and voluntary agencies. This project was a combined effort of the NYU School of Social Work and the Travelers' Aid/International Social Service of America to use their respective educational and practical expertise in developing a national training program which reflects the interdisciplinary needs of social service agencies concerned with the problems of runaways.	
and	To explore the extent to which funds under Title IV-A and IV-B of the Social Security Act may be used for runaway youth and their families.	

APPENDIX D

Supplementary Bibliography¹ on Runaway Youth and Alternative Services

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Reports on Runaway and Youth Service Projects

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Reports on Runaway and Youth Service Projects

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Acorn Park, Room 35-402
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02140
Attn: Sue Spencer

*See Appendix B for complete address and telephone number.

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DHEW Sponsor*

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Adelphi, Maryland 20783
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NIMH

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116 Wilde Lake Village Green
Columbia, Maryland 21044

*See Appendix B for complete address and telephone number.

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